



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the dreams of the most sanguine. But the society must be philological; it must deal with truly philological themes, and not lose itself in vague generalities, and it must be an organic part of the university or the college work. In communities where there is already a large philological element this latter feature may not be essential, but it seems to be clear that if a certain responsibility were not felt by each philologist here to his department as well as to the members of the association, there would not be the same activity or the same persistency. The example of the Cambridge Philological Society will serve to encourage and stimulate us to still more earnest efforts, even if we cannot hope to show evidence of studies so rich and so varied.

B. L. G.

Elis Saga ok Rosamundu. Mit Einleitung, deutscher Uebersetzung und Anmerkungen zum ersten Mal herausgegeben von EUGEN KÖLBING. Heilbronn (Henninger), 1881. 8°. Pp. XLI+217.

Tales of the Crusades and knight-errantry form a part of mediæval romantic literature, the cultivation of which culminated at the beginning of the 12th century. Original to France, they soon spread to every part of Europe; into Norway, under the title of Riddara Sögur, they were introduced with the middle of the 13th century, and spread thence to Iceland, where during the 14th and 15th centuries most of the Scandinavian versions were written. The Riddara Sögur are more or less free prose translations and paraphrases from Latin, French, Anglo-Norman and German originals either in prose or verse; they are, however, principally from French and Anglo-Norman poems whose originals are in many cases lost. The Elis Saga, as the author states in his preface, is one of the most important, as its Old French versified original is still extant; it is the only one, with the exception of the Strengleikar (Lais)—Munch & Unger, Christiania, 1850—whose Old Norwegian version exists and the name of its translator is known. Prof. Kölbings book contains an introduction with MS. and text exegesis, the text with variants followed by a translation and notes, and indexes of the names of persons, places and peoples. The Elis Saga consists of two separate parts—the Elis Saga proper (pp. 1-116), which goes back to an Old French original, and a Continuation (pp. 116-139). The author of the first part is, as the MS. itself states, "the Abbot Robert," who made the translation for the Norwegian king Hakon Hakonson (1217-63). The second part is apparently the later original work of an unknown Iclander, a view shared by Klockhoff and Edzardi, though Raynaud thinks the same Abbot Robert to have been its author. The saga is contained in nine different parchment MSS., in but one of them, however, entire. The oldest and best of them, called by the author *A*, is the Cod. Delagard. 4-7 fol. of the University Library at Upsala, written in Norway in the middle of the 13th century; *B* is Cod. Holm. 6, 4°; *C* Cod. A. M. 533, 4°; *D* is Cod. Holm. 7 fol. from the second half of the 15th century, and is the only MS. which has the saga entire; *E F H I J* are fragments. The relationship of the MS. is as follows: *A* is assumed—certainly on rather insufficient grounds—to be but a transcript from an older MS.; *C B* form a group by themselves, and are from a common Icelandic original; *D* is a paraphrase by an Iclander of

an old MS., not however, identical with *A*. The MSS. of the second part form two groups, *C B F H* and *D*; the original is, however, not extant. The printed text of the saga aims to be an exact orthographic copy of *A*, so far as it is extant; a lacuna of two leaves in the MS. (pp. 46–59) is filled from *C*, the second best MS. Following the text on every page are variants from *C B* and *E F* in normalized orthography. *D* is printed *in extenso* at the bottom of the page in a normalized form. The text of the Continuation is after *C*; a lacuna (pp. 129–134) is filled from *B*; the last page, illegible in the MS. (pp. 138–139), is also after *B (D)*; the last five lines of the text are after *H*; variants from *B D* follow the text on each page. The peculiar value of Prof. Kǫlbing's work is, of course, the publication of the MS. *A*, whose Norwegian orthography he has judiciously followed—how correctly will not appear until the printed text is compared with the MS. by Swedish critics. A detailed list of the dialectic peculiarities of the MS. ought certainly to have been given in the introduction. Instead of this the author very conveniently refers in a footnote to a forthcoming book by some one else. *ó*, represented in the text by *æ*, performs a double function in the MS. and should have been retained to the exclusion of such forms as *kæmr*, *mændi*, etc. The normalized orthography of the variants is marred by the differentiation of *æ* and *æ* contrary to the MSS. and the omission of *ó* of the MSS.—printed *o*. As both, however, are mentioned in the introduction they cannot mislead. The same may be said of two or three inconsistencies in the orthography of *D*, where forms of the word *kongr* are given by the older uncontracted *konungr* which is obsolete; *ll* and not *l* should stand before dentals in *mællti*, *mællt*, *skalltu*, *skylldi*. The book aside from these few faults bears throughout the marks of careful labor and discrimination, and ranks as a scientific work far above the author's *Riddara Sögur* (Strassburg and London, 1872). With the *Elis Saga* the author, as he states in his preface, closes his labors in Old Norse philology, a field where he has done abundant work, and where he will be reluctantly missed.

W. H. CARPENTER.

SOPHOCLES. Edited, with English notes and introductions, by Lewis Campbell, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews. In two volumes. Vol. II: Ajax, Electra, Trachiniae, Philoctetes, Fragments. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1881.

Professor Campbell published Vol. I of his edition of Sophocles first in 1871 and again in 1879. A second edition of Vol. I was called for while Vol. II was still in preparation. This delay in the appearance of Vol. II was in some ways fortunate. Professor Campbell was thus enabled to reconsider the principles on which his work is based in the light of the criticisms elicited by Vol. I. The present volume exemplifies, it may fairly be concluded, the editor's matured conception of such an edition of Sophocles as he has proposed to himself—one, he says, which does not aim at the completeness of Boeckh's Pindar, but whose plan is rather that proposed by Hermann in his preface to the Ajax, "*quod instituerat Erfurditius, ut haec editio et adolescentium studiis accommodata esset, neque exclusa ab usu doctorum hominum.*" The criticisms